

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 214.

JOLLY JACK TARS

Have Their Innings in the Great Naval Display.

MAKING A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

Not Exceeded by the Pageant of the Great War Vessels.

MARINES AND SAILORS MARCH

In Gaudy Colors and Bright Equipment, "Each Heart Recalling a Different Name, But All Singing Annie Laurie"—This Country the Only One Where Such a Display Could Have Been Possible—A Slight Accident to President Cleveland.

New York, April 28.—Remarkable as was the gathering of foreign men-of-war in our harbor to participate in the naval review, still more remarkable was the spectacle presented to-day. The uniformed forces of foreign nations armed and accoutred as for battle marched in our streets. Not since the British evacuated New York has such an occurrence been witnessed here, and in no country but ours is such an occurrence possible. With muskets at their shoulders and small arms by their sides the foreigners invaded our soil to-day and marched down America's greatest street, Broadway. Grim fierce looking Russians, sturdy Britons, ruddy faced Germans, trim, quick moving Frenchmen, and dark visaged Italians marched in file after file, with their own officers commanding, and with their own bands playing the airs that they love best. But they were our captives. Our marines and blue jackets preceded them, and our national guardsmen followed in their rear. The arts of peace had superseded the strategy of war and the armed forces of nine nations marched in our streets as though our country and theirs were one and they and we were brothers.

The first suggestion that our visitors be invited to land their men and take part in a land parade was declared by the big wigs of our navy to be out of the question. It was not until President Cleveland took the matter in hand that the foreign admirals were asked if they would land their men. The heartiness with which nearly all of the foreigners accepted the invitation when it was extended indicated the good will existing between their governments and ours, and dispelled all doubts as to the possibility of having the foreigners take part in a demonstration on shore. The news when it reached the jack tarts caused great delight. They are proud of their ships, and they did their part toward making the marine spectacle a magnificent success, but they looked forward to to-day's parade as an opportunity to show the Americans of what stuff they are made, and at the same time have a good look at the Americans, in whom they are much interested.

THE MIDDIES HAVE THEIR TURN.

The admirals and commanders have been dined and feted and the day had arrived when the middies, the red coated marines, the artillerymen, and the blue jackets would have their turn. Hence there was joy between the decks this morning. Every man jack of them had brushed up his uniform, polished his musket, burnished his cartridge box and belt, and was ready for the outing when the boatwain piped to quarters and the men were inspected before starting for the shore. Each vessel maintained enough men to keep her ship shape and to take care of her in any emergency that might arise. When the long boat, the cutter and the pig were dropped over the side the men slid into them and in an instant were pulling toward the shore with the peculiar stroke that marks the man-of-warman.

Ten o'clock was the hour for forming the line and the formation was on Forty-second street from the west shore ferry extending toward Sixth avenue. An hour before that time the white boats of our own navy and the odd shaped boats of the foreigners began to arrive at the foot of Forty-second street and the vicinity of the landing assumed a blue aspect from the number of uniforms of that color. Several platoons of police were on hand to keep back the crowds of sight-seers who had assembled, and there was considerable difficulty in maintaining the lines so eager were the crowd to have a close look at the swarthy tars of other nations. Our own sailors were not neglected. They were cheered, but there was no rush to get near them, for they had no eagles or crowns embroidered on their sleeves, and they were too well known to excite curiosity.

MILITARY IN ACTION.

Every armory in the city was as busy as a beehive early this morning. National guardsmen gave a final burnish to their arms, a final rub to buttons, chevrons and epaulettes and then fell in at the word of command. The whole of the first brigade and the naval reserve had been ordered out. The latter had been on duty on the water yesterday, where their evolutions were limited to the narrow decks of tugs. To-day they made a better showing on parade, and besides they had the naval militia of Massachusetts as their guests.

The proceedings to-day were managed by General Louis F. Fitzgerald of the New York state national guard, and Commander J. W. Miller of the naval reserve, acting under the direction of Admiral Gerardi and the committee of 100 citizens appointed by the mayor. Reviewing stands had been erected by the committee at Madison Square and at City Hall Park. From these stands the admirals and officers of the vessels in the river and other invited guests witnessed the parade. Hundreds of private stands had been erected along Broadway, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, and windows, balconies and roofs along the route were utilized by the crowds, who filled every place which commanded a view of the column. The decorations along the line of march were not extensive owing to the storm of yesterday interfering with the work of trimming the procession.

FLOWER HEADS THE PROCESSION.

Governor Flower rode at the head of the procession. A platoon of mounted police cleared the way. The governor

was followed by details from United States army and engineer corps. Then came the admirals in carriages. The foreigners were escorted by officers of our own navy.

Great Britain was represented by Vice Admiral Sir John Hopkins, K. C. B., and staff; Captain Holland, of the Australia; Captain Phipps, of the Maziencote, and Commander Fleet, of the Tartar.

The Russian navy was represented by Vice Admiral Kosnakoff and staff; Captain Zeloni, of the Dimitri Donoskoi; Captain Besaboff, of the General Adol; and Captain De Krigen, of the Rynda, with their officers.

The Spaniards were present in force. There were Rear Admiral Y. Lono and staff; Capt. Julian Garcia De La Vega, of the Infanta Isabel; Capt. Jose De Paredes, of the Reyna Regenta; Capt. Jose Pidal, of the Nueva Espana; Capt. Victor Conces, of the Santa Maria; Capt. Roderigo Garcia De Quesada, of the caravel Pinta, and Capt. Juan Vignau, of the caravel Nina.

The Brazilians were Rear Admiral Julio Cesar De Noronha and his staff; Captain Marentes, of the Aquidaban; Lieutenant Commander Caravolhos, of the Taradentes, and Commander Tavaris, of the Republica.

Argentine was represented by Rear Admiral Howard and staff.

Italy had for her representatives Rear Admiral Magnaghi and staff; Captains Sartou, of the Etna; Alberto De Libero, of the Giovanni Bausan.

The German fleet sent Captain Buchset and his officers and Captain Kirchhoff. The Seeadler sent Commander Koellner.

The French representatives were Rear Admiral De Libran and staff; Captains Benier, of the Arethuse; Parfait, of the Jean Bart, and Commander Krantz, of the Hussard.

Holland was present in the person of Captain Ariens, of the Van Speyk.

AMERICAN CONTINGENT.

From our own navy were Rear Admiral Bancroft Gerardi; Captain A. S. Barker, of the Philadelphia; Lieut. E. F. Fletcher, of the Cushing; Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, with his staff; Captains Silas Casey, of the Newark; J. J. Higginson, of the Atlanta; J. C. Watson, of the San Francisco; Lieut. Commander Walker, of the Bancroft; Capt. G. W. Sumner, of the Baltimore; Commander K. V. Bradford, of the Advance No. 6; Admiral J. G. Walker, with his staff; Captains J. T. McGlenney, of the Chicago; H. F. Pickins, of the Charleston; Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, of the Vesuvius; Commander Edwin White, of the Concord; Capt. H. Sicard, of the Miantonomah; Commander Buckingham, of the Dolphin, and ex-Lieut. Commander Soley, of the Enterprise.

Following the carriages came the first division, consisting of United States sailors and marines. Commander White was chief of brigade, and Capt. W. Spicer, commander of the marines. These were from the Charleston, Chicago, Yorktown, Concord and Philadelphia, marching in the order named and resplendent in their showy dress uniform. They were led by the Marine band.

In the second, third and fourth battalions were Uncle Sam's blue jackets from all of the ships in port.

The second division was the one that interested the crowds on the streets more than any other. It contained the sailors of the visiting fleets and the marines of Great Britain and Holland, the only two nations represented besides our own who have marines.

BRITISH TARS.

First came the troops of Her Majesty, the Queen. There were, officers and men, 650 all told. Captain Hamilton, of the Blake, was in charge of the battalion. The British marines were resplendent in red jackets, blue trousers, with a narrow red stripe down the side, and black helmets, topped with gilt. The band from the Blake led them.

The British artillerymen wore blue jackets, blue trousers, with a wide red stripe down the side, and little dinky caps, with a yellow strap and yellow band under the chin.

Her Majesty's blue jackets wore the regulation blue sailor's shirt, open low at the neck, blue trousers, very tight at the hips and very wide at the ankle, and light straw hats.

The Britons marched with precision, and looked neither to the right nor the left. They were cheered as they passed the reviewing stands and whenever they wheeled to turn a corner.

Following the British came Argentine's representatives from the Nueva Do Julio. They were less than one hundred in number, and wore dark blue shirts with white braid on the collar and blue trousers. The officers wore long blue coats, blue trousers and caps with long front pieces.

The Russian vessels sent 330 men and fifteen officers. The battalion was in charge of Commander Stemann, and was in three companies. The band from the Rynda accompanied them. The uniform was of blue, with white and blue striped shirts and white caps, on the bands of which was the name in Russian of the ship to which the men belonged. The men carried muskets with bayonets fixed.

The Hollanders from the Van Speyk came next. There were forty marines in long tailed blue coats and blue trousers, and eighty sailors in blue jackets, blue trousers and soft blue hats.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The French ships had 300 men in line. They were all blue jackets. The first company was commanded by Lieutenant Barloni, of the Arcture, and the second by Lieutenant Malcoe, of the Jean Bart. The uniform was blue jackets, blue trousers and blue caps. Haversacks were carried. The French band set a lively step for the men.

Germany followed on the heels of France with 120 men under command of Lieutenant Meyer, of the Kaiserin Augusta. They were all sailors and their dress was very similar to that of our own blue jackets. The band of the German squadron accompanied them. Next came the Italians headed by their band. Lieutenant Lovers was in command and four jaunty midshipmen acted as aides. There were 100 men in line. They wore straw hats with brims flaring upward, blue jackets and black trousers. The officers were in dark blue uniforms with plenty of gold lace and a distinctive light blue sash diagonally across the breast.

The Spanish admiral sent no men ashore. Each body of foreigners was recognized by the flags carried by color sergeants and the crowds cheered them all, giving the Germans and Russians the heartiest welcome. After the visitors came the national guard of the state of New York. Brigadier Louis Fitz-

gerald and staff rode at the head. The naval reserves had the right of line and made a good appearance in their white duck suits. Next to them were the Massachusetts naval reserves. The signal corps of the first brigade followed. Then came the guardsmen in the following order: Sixty-ninth regiment, Eighth regiment, Ninth regiment, Twenty-second regiment, Twenty-third regiment, Seventh regiment, Twelfth regiment, Seventy-first regiment, First battery, Second battery.

The column moved to Fifth avenue from Twelfth street and down Fifth avenue to Washington Square, where a turn was made in front of the memorial arch through Waverly Place to Broadway. The march down Broadway was a continued ovation to the foreign visitors. The admirals in carriages and blue jackets on foot were cheered and saluted with waving flags and handkerchiefs. At City Hall Park Governor Flower left the column and with Mayor Gilroy and other city officials and visiting officers reviewed the column from the grand stand in front of the city hall.

After the parade the governor and Mayor Gilroy received the visiting admirals and their officers in the governor's room of the city hall. There was a collation at the city hall, and the junior officers of the ships were entertained at the Waldorf.

The militia swung out of column at the postoffice and went up Park Row a short distance and disbanded. The naval contingent went down Broadway to the battery, where they embarked for their ships.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

He Cuts His Head in His Entering His Carriage.

New York, April 28.—Despite the fatiguing experiences of yesterday President Cleveland arose early this morning. At 8:30 o'clock the present members of the cabinet took breakfast together. At 10 o'clock Lieutenant George W. McClellan, Corporation Counsel Clark and Comptroller Myers, who constituted a committee to escort the President to the reviewing stand, arrived, and fifteen minutes later the President was ready to depart. Carriages awaited the party at the Fifth avenue entrance to the hotel. An immense crowd was gathered there, and the police had no small difficulty in keeping a passage way to the carriages.

When the President came out he was greeted with cheers. He was the first to enter the carriage. After he took his seat he put his hand to the right of his forehead above the ear and when he withdrew it, the hand was covered with blood. Mr. Cleveland in entering the carriage had removed his hat but not bending low enough had bumped his head against a corner of the top of the carriage, the back having been let down. The President on seeing the blood immediately left the carriage and returned to the hotel. He was followed by the cabinet and the members of the escort committee, not a little dismayed at the mishap.

The victoria which was to carry the President was a shabby affair and was driven by a shabby ordinary hack coachman. In the hotel the President was immediately surrounded by the secretaries and several of the ladies. The contusion on his head bled profusely. Arnica was immediately applied and a doctor sent for. In a short time Dr. Stephen Burt arrived, examined the wound and pronounced it not serious. Plaster was applied and the blood washed away. The President then announced himself ready to go in the carriage again. The front of the top of the vehicle had meanwhile been let down as the back had been. When the President again came out he was greeted with cheers long continued. He lifted his hat to show that the wound he had received was trifling. The presidential party reached the city hall reviewing stand at 11 o'clock, but were obliged to leave the stand just as the head of the column was coming into sight, in order to catch the train at Jersey City for Chicago.

THE CAPSHEAF

Of the Naval Review Festivities—Banquet of Chamber of Commerce.

New York, April 28.—The chamber of commerce banquet to-night put an appropriate capsheaf on the festivities incident to the naval review. Among the invited guests present were the British, French, Russian, Brazilian and Argentine admirals; the three American admirals; the commanders of the German and Dutch vessels and the captains and flag lieutenants of all the vessels in the fleet. These were essentially the guests of honor. Other guests of distinction were the secretary of the navy, Mr. Herbert; the governors of New York and Illinois, the mayor of New York and members of the foreign legations. The British and French ambassadors and the Italian minister sent regrets; as did also the earl of Aberdeen, who had been expected to be present.

The banquet was held in the main dining room of the Hotel Waldorf, fronting on Fifth avenue. Covers were laid for about 400. When it is mentioned that the price set for the dinner was \$25 a plate it will readily be understood that the dinner was worthy of the occasion. Nothing was attempted in the way of decorations; but a most artistic arrangement of choice flowers and of festooned flags of all the nations represented. The oratory was short, pointed and witty.

SATOLLI IN COURT.

He Says He Is Vested With Supreme Authority by the Pope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The deposition of Mr. Satolli was taken to-day in the swadesboro of the church controversy at Swadesboro, N. J. In the course of the examination Mr. Satolli testified that he was sent to the United States by the pope as his sole representative in the church, with jurisdiction over Roman Catholic authorities in America; that his authority was supreme; that his decisions or affirmances of decisions of the bishops of the country were final, and that there was no appeal from his sentence. He offered the original brief or commission of appointment from the pope, given under the fisherman's seal of the pope, in evidence. The commission is in Latin, and a translated copy made by Dr. O'Gorman was offered for the convenience of counsel and the court. Mr. Satolli further testified that in the matter of Father Treacy's contention the matter was properly before him on appeal from the bishop of Trenton, and that he had decreed an affirmance of the bishop's sentence of excommunication.

WITH A GOLDEN NAIL.

Mrs. Palmer Will Drive It To-day, Finishing the Woman's Building.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THE FAIR

Remains Unsettled, Although an Attempt to Take It Out of the Judiciary Committee's Hands Failed. No Plan to Be Played on Except Those of Exhibitors' Make—A Gala Day in the Turkish Village—The Button President Cleveland Will Press.

CHICAGO, April 28.—It is announced to-night that Mrs. Potter Palmer will drive a golden nail into the woman's building at the World's Fair to-morrow afternoon to signify the completion of the building. The exercises will be simple. Mrs. Eliza Richards, of Montana, will deliver the precious nail in its silver casket, and also a gold and silver hammer, and Mrs. Palmer will thereupon proceed with her own fair hands to finish the woman's building herself. As a matter of fact the gold nail will be immediately withdrawn and returned to its place in the breast pin, of which it forms a part, and the pin will then be presented to Mrs. Palmer.

At a meeting of the national commissioners this afternoon the Sunday closing question was again revived. A resolution was offered by Commissioner O. N. Townsley, of Minnesota, calling for the withdrawal from the judiciary committee of the resolution offered April 20 by Commissioner Elboeck, of Iowa, referring the matter of relegating the Sunday opening question to the local directors. Mr. Townsley said the matter of whether or not the gates should be opened had been settled once, and he saw no reason for bringing it up again.

Mr. Elboeck said he was opposed to the withdrawal of his resolution. He believed the gates should be open, providing it could be shown that the act of Congress was contrary to the laws of the state of Illinois. By closing the gates thousands of laboring men would be prevented from seeing the fair. Mr. Hyndley, of Alabama, agreed with Mr. Elboeck.

After a discussion of considerable length Mr. Townsley withdrew his resolution.

A GALA DAY

In the World's Fair Turkish Village—A Mosque is Dedicated.

CHICAGO, April 28.—This was a gala day at the World's Fair Turkish village, where several thousand red fezged and gorgeously attired orientals and Americans gathered to assist in the dedication of the Turkish mosque.

Representatives of the sultan, robed and turbaned in silk, Persians, Belouins and Turks, mingled with red fezged members of the Medina temple of the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who were invited as special guests of the day to take part in the ceremonies, a counterpart of which was never before held in this country. Feasting and merry-making were then in order, and the faithful shuffled through the sand in their slippered feet to the door of the great bazaar, which was thrown open, exposing to view long lines of tables groaning with Turkish delicacies. The assembled guests were soon seated, and after prayer fell to upon the feast. Turkish national beverages flowed freely, confectios were bestowed lavishly and toasts were given and responded to.

THE PIANO FIGHT.

No Piano Can Be Used at the Fair Except Exhibitors' Make.

CHICAGO, April 28.—No piano unless made by a firm making an exhibit at the World's Fair will be allowed in any of the public buildings on the grounds. The national commissioners so decided to-day. The commissioners also issued an order requiring Director General Davis that he should cause to be removed any pianos now in any of the buildings which are made by non-exhibitors. This is the outcome of the trouble between the piano exhibitors and Directors of Music Thomas and Paderewski, who have been insisting upon using a piano made by a firm which refused to take part in the fair.

What Theodore Thomas and Paderewski will do now that the commission has forbidden the use of pianos made by non-exhibitors remains to be seen. It is claimed by some of their friends that they will withdraw from the fair and take no further part in it.

The Button Cleveland Will Press.

CHICAGO, April 28.—There arrived at Director General Davis' office this morning by express the button which President Cleveland will touch on Monday to start the machinery of the exposition. It is in the shape of a modern telegraph key, and is of solid gold, with an ivory button on the handle. It sits on a pyramid of blue, gold and plush twelve inches high. The colors represent those of the American and Spanish nations. On the base of the pyramid are the figures 1493—1893 in silver.

Liberty Bell at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Amid the blaze of rockets and roman candles, and welcomed by the shouts of the crowd of people that had gathered at the union depot, the westward railway journey of the old Liberty bell came to an end to-night. The reception at the depot proper was informal, the only official delegation on hand to greet it being a squad of ten picked policemen from the central squad. A reception had, however, been already accorded by a special committee, who had gone out on a special and met the train bearing the bell at the state line.

Want Separate Clubs.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—White Republicans representing ten of the twenty-two wards of this city have issued an address to the Republicans of Maryland, asking that the whites and negroes be divided into separate clubs.

Emigrant Steamer Overdue.

HALIFAX, April 28.—The Allan steamer Prussian, from Glasgow with 150 emigrants on board, is now more than four days overdue and much anxiety is felt for her safety.

THE GOLD SITUATION.

Offers Still Being Received—The Tide Is Turning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—Offers of gold in exchange for legal tender notes are still being received at the treasury department, quite a number having come in to-day. In no single case is the amount large, but the aggregate runs up into the hundreds of thousands. Such offers as acting secretary Hamlin expresses it, are coming in "steadily." These various offers are now beginning to appear on the books of the treasury, the actual exchange of money for the gold having taken place. During the past week, as now appears, offers have been made and accepted from San Francisco, Reno, Va., Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Boston, Norfolk, Va., Columbus, Ga., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Reports from New York indicate that very little, if any, gold will go out to-morrow, and this fact, taken in connection with the low rate of exchange, was accepted by the treasury officials as a most encouraging factor, and an indication that if the gold tide has not actually turned in our favor, it has been stemmed for the present.

There is still considerable talk of an extra session of Congress for the consideration of the financial question, but if, as is generally believed, the reserved fund is now regarded by the administration as so much available gold for the meeting of its obligation, it is improbable that there will be so alarming a depletion of this fund as to render necessary an extra session of Congress for the consideration of ways and means.

THE NEW YORK BANKERS

Have Come to an Understanding With the Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, April 28.—Great satisfaction was expressed in financial circles this morning at the result of the conference yesterday morning between New York bankers and Mr. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury, and Wall Street quickly showed that it appreciated the clear and explicit statement made to the bankers.

Although no action was taken at the conference, it established unmistakably in the minds of the bankers present, all admitted this morning, that the government was determined to maintain the parity between gold and silver; that the secretary thoroughly understood the situation, and the stories that there was friction between the secretary and the bankers of New York were absolutely without foundation. It was learned on good authority that Secretary Carlisle has been assured by the New York bank presidents of their willingness to come to the assistance of the government whenever in his opinion more gold was needed by the treasury.

Speaking of the conference this morning Brayton Ives, president of the Western National bank said to-day:

"The result of the conference was eminently satisfactory so far as it went to prove, as it did prove, the existence of an entirely harmonious feeling between the secretary of the treasury and New York bankers. I am in a position to know that there has been no friction between the New York bankers and the secretary of the treasury; but an impression has got abroad that some friction existed, and therefore such an interview as took place yesterday is of great importance as establishing conclusively the existence of harmonious relations.

"I was especially pleased yesterday at the emphatic declaration of Mr. Carlisle that the silver war is the chief cause of our present trouble, and that every effort must be made to secure its repeal. I was also very favorably impressed by the clearness of Mr. Carlisle's expressions and his evidently thorough understanding of the situation.

"Doubtless many will feel as I do that it would have been an advantage if a well defined plan could have been agreed upon, by which the banks could co-operate with the government in case of an emergency, but as the feeling seemed to be general that such a plan could and would be forthcoming should an emergency demand one, perhaps it was as well to do nothing, as such a position shows the confidence of the government and the banks in their ability to meet any emergency which may arise."

Prince Edward Island Storm Swept.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28.—A terrific storm swept over Prince Edward Island Wednesday. The schooner Annabel is a wreck at Merigomish, and the Rising Dawn is ashore at Cariboo.

The wind blew forty miles an hour, and it was bitterly cold, with heavy snow and hail. A large number of lobster men were blown out to sea and undoubtedly perished.

Several boats and their crews were blown out to sea from Canoe Cove, and boats and crews from Blackpoint. Four men were picked up by a tug off Point Prim.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

One hundred and twenty-six fourth class postmasters were appointed yesterday.

An uprising of the Navajo Indians in the San Juan river district, Colorado, is feared.

The drought in Germany has caused many village fires, rendering many people homeless.

Eight thousand men at the Loire navy yard, France, struck yesterday. Trouble is apprehended.

The recent reports about the stoppage of the car's train in Russia by peasants were unfounded.

The duke of Veragua and party left New York yesterday for Chicago. Marquis de Barboles was suffering with a malarial attack.

The action of the Pittsburgh miners in accepting last year's scale ensures the operations of the entire country against a long struggle.

Edward B. Bunnell, a prominent farmer of Walla-walla county, Oregon, killed his wife and daughter and then hanged himself yesterday. Bunnell was over fifty years of age.

Vice President Stevenson and family arrived at Chicago last evening from Bloomington, Ill. The Vice President expressed the opinion that Congress would be convened in special session early in September.

The train bearing the presidential party to Chicago passed through Pittsburgh last night at midnight. The President, worn out by the exertions of the week, would not show himself to the crowd gathered at the depot.

THE JEW IN GERMANY.

Bismarck Expresses His Opinion on Anti-Semitism in Politics.

AT ONE TIME HE OPPOSED HEBREWS

But Subsequently Had Reasons for Changing His Views—He Thinks the Cross Breeding of the Jewish and Gentile Races the Only Solution of the Vexatious Problem—More About Gladstone's Would-be Assassination—Many Think Him of Unsound Mind.

BERLIN, April 28.—Herr Harden, a journalist of this city, had an interview at Friedrichsruhe with Prince Bismarck on the subject of anti-Semitism, which is at present playing an important part in the political affairs of the empire. Prince Bismarck expressed himself freely, and left little doubt as to his position on the question. The interview was quite lengthy.

In substance Prince Bismarck said: "I was never a friend of the Jews, owing to my education. I was in 1847 the adversary of Jewish emancipation, which I subsequently favored in 1859, because the late Baron Bleichroeder appreciated my national projects. The reappearance of anti-Semitism after an epoch of speculation is natural, because the deceived people confound capitalism with Judaism. In 1880, the anti-capitalist movement could have been moderated by the safety valve of anti-Jewism. The Ahlwardt era will result in policies with no important or lasting consequences."

Prince Bismarck added that the adoption of legal means against the Jews would be useless, and expressed the opinion that the cross breeding of the Hebrew and Gentile races would gradually bring about a settlement of the vexatious question.

Ahlwardt Receives Another Blow.

BERLIN, April 28.—Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew biter of the reichstag, to-day received another blow from the house. The sub-committee of the reichstag appointed to examine the documents submitted by Ahlwardt in support of the charges of corruption he made against present and ex-members of the government, submitted its report to-day. The committee finds that there is nothing in the documents to prove the grave charges made by Ahlwardt.

MORE ABOUT TOWNSEND.

Gladstone's World-He Assassins—He was Prepared to Shoot Before.

LONDON, April 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that on the day that the Irish home rule bill was passed to a second reading William Townsend, the man under arrest on the nominal charge of having discharged a revolver unlawfully in a public place, but really on suspicion of having intended to assassinate Mr. Gladstone, law in wait for Mr. Gladstone's departure from his residence with the full purpose of murdering the premier. Townsend was armed with a loaded revolver and was deliberately prepared to shoot Mr. Gladstone as soon as he came within reach.

Mr. Gladstone came out of his residence and when the would-be assassin saw him his purpose weakened for the peculiar reason that the venerable appearance of the premier reminded Townsend of his own father's appearance of his death bed. The pistol slipped from the fingers of the intending assassin, and he rushed into the park and sank in a bench and burst into tears. It is asserted that Townsend made his way into the central hall of the house of commons on the same night and vigorously denounced the home rule bill.

The police have traced Townsend from Sheffield to this city. He arrived here at 5:20 o'clock on Saturday, and therefore it was not possible for him to have attended the Unionist meeting at Albert Hall, where he at first was supposed to have been invited to his determination to kill Mr. Gladstone. Townsend's father is alive and does not bear the slightest resemblance to Mr. Gladstone.

The family history of Townsend indicates that he is not mentally sound.

Insurrection in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 28.—The province of Santiago de Cuba has been declared in a state of siege. The uprising is supposed to be the work of Cuban exiles in the United States. There is believed to be no cause for general alarm on the island, as the Spanish troops are fully able to cope with the insurrection.

Another Standard Gobble.

TOLEDO, O., April 28.—To-day the Standard Oil Company gobbled up its only important competitor in the north-western Ohio oil field, the Manhattan Oil Company. The price paid the latter for its lands, wells, leases, pipe lines and stock is said to be about \$5,000,000. The Standard took possession at noon to-day.

B. & O. Employees Discharged. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PIDMONT, W. VA., April 28.—Twenty employees of the Baltimore & Ohio shops were discharged this evening and the shops closed until Tuesday. The remaining men expect only four days' work a week.

Steamship Movements.

HAMBURG, April 28.—Arrived, Augusta, Bremen, New York.

BRICKHAVEN, April 28.—Arrived, Lahn, New York.

New York, April 28.—Arrived, Island, Copenhagen, Fuenst Bismarck, Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, threatening weather and occasional local rains, slightly colder, easterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, cloudy and threatening weather; easterly winds; cooler, except in extreme Western New York.

THE THERMOMETER YESTERDAY.

7 A. M. Thermometer at 47 3 P. M. Thermometer at 72

9 A. M. Thermometer at 57 7 P. M. Thermometer at 70

12 M. Thermometer at 67 Weather—Fair.